

EMPLOYEES CREATE FICTITIOUS NEED FOR DOCUMENTS

G. P. O. Organization to
Make Work to Hold
Their Jobs.

USE POLITICAL PULL

Senators and Representatives
the Puppets in Game
of Graft.

Not only is the Government put to unnecessary expense through the publication of too many documents by the Government Printing Office, but, in addition to this, the employees in the bindery at the primary have found it necessary to form a regular organization for the express purpose of inducing Representatives and Senators to call for their full quota of bound documents so that there will be enough work in the bindery to enable the employees there to hold their jobs.

Among other sensational things, this fact was brought out yesterday afternoon by Chairman Landis of the committee now engaged in investigating the administration of affairs in the Government Printing Office.

The star witness yesterday proved to be P. J. Byrne, foreman of the bindery of the Government Printing Office. He admitted that he had heard of the organization referred to by Mr. Landis. He also testified to the following things:

Had Heard of Organization.

The men who are sent to the bindery by the Civil Service Commission as skilled workmen are, as a rule, not so expert as men he could pick up on the outside.

Perfectly green and untutored women in the work are sent into the bindery, and have to be taught the trade before they are of any service to the Government. Sometimes they take a month to become skillful.

Taking into account the annual leave granted to employees, the wages paid in the bindery are about 25 per cent higher than those paid in other similar institutions.

A Costly Order.

Representative Landis also brought out during the evening the fact that last February, on the motion of Senator Foraker, 1,500 copies of the Journals of the Confederate Congress were ordered to be printed as an ordinary Senate document. Each copy will be in seven volumes, and it is now estimated that each volume will cost at least \$1.

This was done without the matter coming before the printing committee of the House or the Senate, as it was ordered to be printed as a Senate document.

Indirect But Effective.

According to Mr. Byrne's testimony and statements made by Mr. Landis, it appears that there is in the bindery of the Printing Office a regular organization which has as its object the printing and dissemination of lists of expensive Government publications, which the organization sends to all parts of the country, telling people that these publications are extremely valuable, and can be obtained if they will apply to their Congressmen and Senators for them. The object of this action is to create a fictitious demand for the publication, so that the forces at the bindery will be kept busy and have plenty of employment to save them their jobs.

This organization also has a specially appointed committee which induces Representatives and Senators, either through their secretaries or by approaching them personally, to order their full quota of reserve documents bound, the object of this being to keep the men at the bindery busy and have enough work to do to hold their jobs.

Work Duplicated.

Capt. H. T. Brian, chief clerk of the Government Printing Office, who has been at the primary thirty years, was the first to go before the committee.

"All printing done by the Government," he said, "is done by law and by certain orders from executive departments of the Government. The printing itself cannot reduce the printing, for this rests with the law and those who order documents."

"Take a bureau's report. It comes out as a bureau report, and later is incorporated in the Secretary's report. Then the Secretary's report is reprinted by Congress for distribution. So, you see, a bureau report is triplicated—printed in three different forms."

At this point Colonel Ransdell, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, who has been at the primary thirty years, was recalled. He said there are now accumulating in the Senate folding room annually about 1,500 unused and uncalled for volumes of the Congressional Record.

Mr. Landis here submitted figures, showing that the printing of the records of the war of the rebellion cost eight times as much as it cost to build the new Government Printing Office. The primary's construction cost \$25,000.

Would Revise Laws.

"The only suggestion I can make for reducing the expenses of the Government Printing Office," said Captain Brian, concluding his testimony, "is to revise the laws so that they shall not require such a large number of bills and public documents to be printed. I would recommend that the members' reserve number be done away with entirely. Of all bills in Congress, except private bills, 600 copies are printed. In many cases this is too many."

"Have you any reforms to suggest?"

ON GREAT GOVERNMENT RAILWAY SYSTEM OF RUSSIA, NOW TIED UP BY REVOLUTION



KOVNO STATION

ENGINE OF NORD EXPRESS
TAKING WOOD AT
GATSKHINA

CASHIER HAD HELP, RIDGELY THINKS

Makes Statement on Enter-
prise National Bank.

STOCKHOLDERS MUST PAY UP

Government Makes Hundred Per Cent
Assessment—Clarke Sold Col-
lateral—Books Doctored.

In a statement issued by Comptroller of the Currency Ridgely concerning the Enterprise National Bank of Allegheny, Pa., it is admitted the failure is a "very bad one," and will probably necessitate a 100 per cent assessment on stockholders.

Cashier T. Lee Clarke, who committed suicide, seems to have depleted the collateral held by the bank and his books appear to have been falsified. Suit has been instituted against W. H. Andrews for \$52,000 on notes signed or indorsed by him.

The Statement is as follows:

Work Will Be Delayed.
"The Comptroller of the Currency has not received any detailed report from Receiver Cunningham on the condition of the bank, nor from Judge Oldham, the representative of the Comptroller's office, who has been at Pittsburgh for several days. The labor of making a thorough examination and report will be so great, owing particularly to the suicide of the cashier of the bank, that it will be possibly weeks before an exact report can be sent to the Comptroller."

"Letters and messages from Receiver Cunningham, however, justify the Comptroller in making the statement that the failure will be a very bad one, and will justify an assessment of 100 per cent on the stockholders, against their liability. This assessment was made today."

"The Comptroller's office has also been advised that Receiver Cunningham has today brought suit against W. H. Andrews, for \$52,000, on notes signed by or indorsed by him. A most vigorous effort will be made to collect this money, as well as all other amounts due to the insolvent bank."

Books Falsified.

"Judge Oldham reports to the Comptroller that Cashier T. Lee Clarke seems to have abstracted collateral held in the bank, and other securities belonging to it, and his shortage will be a large one. He seems to have falsified his books and to have deceived the president of the bank, as well as the directors, who appear to have made at least some effort to examine into the affairs of the bank and to check up Mr. Clarke's statements."

"Sufficient evidence has not yet been found to justify charges against anyone in the bank besides the cashier, but it seems difficult to believe that such affairs could have existed without at least some knowledge of it on the part of the other employees of the bank."

Big Force On.

"Judge Oldham will doubtless stay in Pittsburgh several days longer to assist in the investigation now being made by Receiver Cunningham and National Bank Examiner Moxey, who was detailed by the Comptroller's office for this purpose."

"At the suggestion of Receiver Cunningham and Judge Oldham, the Comptroller has also sent to Allegheny, Frank Laschek, who has been an assistant receiver at Conneaut, and who is an experienced and particularly competent man for this work."

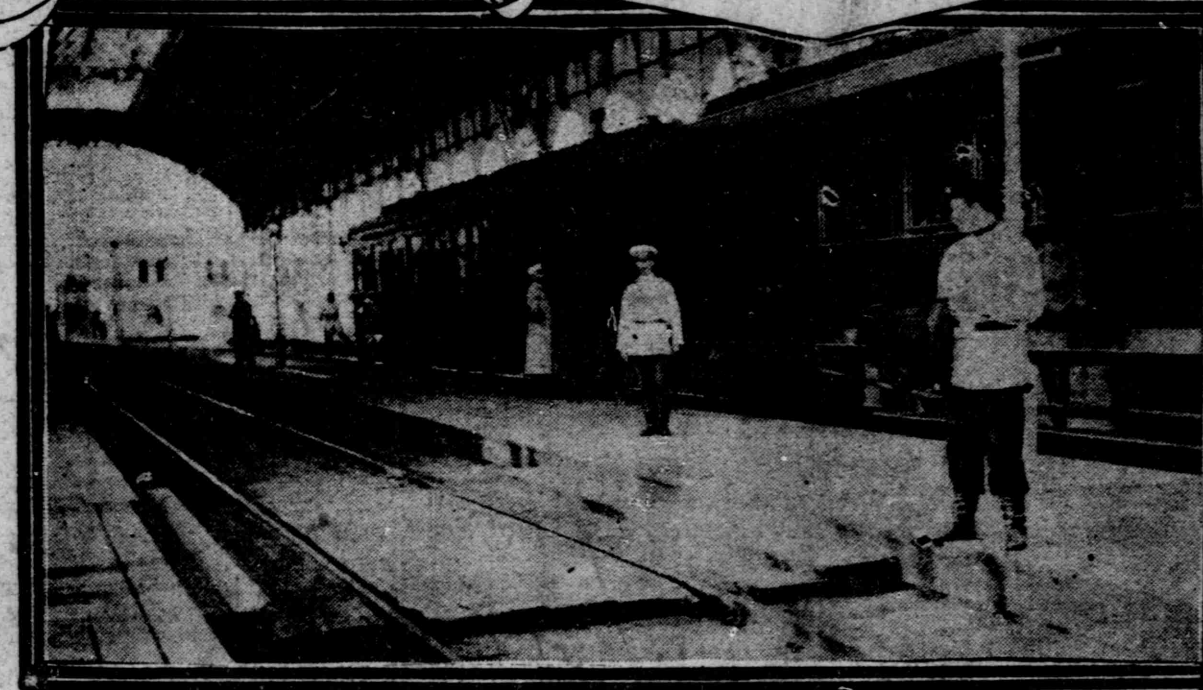
LYING FATALLY WOUNDED, SHERIFF DROPS ASSAILANT

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., Oct. 28.—After being shot and fatally wounded tonight by Gus Goodman, colored, who a few minutes before had killed a colored woman, Sheriff Steele shot the murderer twice. Goodman is in jail, dangerously wounded.

The people are incensed at the shooting, and there is a possibility that an attempt may be made to lynch the negro.

100 Feet of Good Lumber for \$1.75.

Libbey & Co., 6th st. and N. Y. ave.—Adv.



SIGNAL MAN AND NORD EXPRESS AT GATSKHINA

Awaiting Wireless From Cruiser West Virginia

Local Navy Yard on Qui Vive to Get in Com-
munication With President's Fleet.
All Eyes on Savannah.

The armored cruiser West Virginia is steaming northward from Key West with the President and everything aboard shipshape, so far as the information by wireless to the Navy Department indicates.

The wireless station at the navy yard here is on the qui vive for the first opportunity to get in regular communication with the cruiser.

The commandant stated tonight that the West Virginia is in good communication with Jupiter Inlet.

The station at St. Augustine had received no messages up to 10 o'clock. The West Virginia, however, had requested Savannah to listen closely, as a message might be ready for transmission at any time.

The cruiser requested the weather report from Savannah. It was flashed to the ship at 9:47 p. m.

The President is quartered in the admiral's cabin, and is enjoying the trip immensely.

The ship is keeping up a uniform speed of eighteen knots, and everything is running smoothly.

This is the first time in the history of our navy when a squadron cruised in company at a speed of eighteen knots and over.

At 10:45 p. m., we picked up the Pennsylvania and Colorado off Key West, and are now cruising in squadron.

As we passed the two ships each manned the rail and saluted the President's flag. It is the customary honor. The President returned the salute from the admiral's bridge.

Tonight the President dined with ward room officers, and, according to the navy custom, while at sea on Saturday night, joined in the toast, "Sweethearts and wives."

CRUISER WEST VIRGINIA, at Sea, via Savannah, Ga., Oct. 28.—The weather

is perfect, a moderate breeze blowing from northeast and sea smooth.

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KILLS FRIEND, FAMILY, AND SELF

Resident of Virginia Takes
Five Lives.

JEALOUSY MAY BE CAUSE

W. D. Coker Hides in R. E. Cresset's
Home and Shoots in Wife's
Presence.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 28.—W. D. Coker, a native of South Carolina, who moved to Virginia ten years ago, this morning shot and killed R. E. Cresset, a neighbor, in Gloucester county.

He sent word to the constable to take him in custody.

Early in the afternoon two constables went to his house. As they approached the premises the sound of a pistol shot greeted them.

When the house was entered Coker was found dead by his own hand. In the chamber were discovered the dead bodies of his wife and two children, aged nine and six years.

What caused Coker to take four lives besides his own remains a profound mystery. Jealousy is advanced as the most plausible theory.

Cresset and Coker were regarded as good friends. Coker hid in the Cresset home, and shot Cresset as the latter emerged from the front door early this morning.

When Cresset fell he begged Coker not to shoot again. Mrs. Cresset united in the appeal.

Coker came up closer to Cresset and fired again, killing him instantly.

After reaching his home Coker killed his entire family, and upon the approach of the officers committed suicide.

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CZAR IN HIDING READY TO FLEE

Hastily Summons All His Ministers to Peterhof to Discuss Situation Which Threatens His Empire.

REVOLUTION HOLDS FULL SWAY IN MANY OF THE BIG CITIES

State Department Here Notified That Telegraphic Communication With All Large Towns Has Been Cut Off.

ALL RUSSIA IN ERUPTION

Russia is in the throes of an apparently unquenchable revolution. Czar Nicholas has hastily summoned all ministers to Peterhof, where he is in hiding, believing his life and crown to be threatened.

Russia may get a constitution today or tomorrow. Immense outbreak throughout empire momentarily expected. Czar's yacht, Polar Star, is ready at Cronstadt for immediate flight.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 28.—Czar Nicholas, possibly the last of the Romanoffs, is in hiding in the imperial palace at Peterhof. His private yacht, the Polar Star, is lying off Cronstadt, ready to take him to Denmark at a moment's notice.

All members of the council of ministers received hasty summons late last night to Peterhof, where the Czar has been in retirement ever since the present disturbances throughout the empire have threatened his crown and his life. These councilors are still in conference with the ruler.

It is believed that an imperial edict will be published, granting a constitution to Russia either today or tomorrow.

Whether this concession, which it is apparent has almost been wrung from the autocratic monarch, will be granted in time to prevent awful calamities is doubtful.

A popular outbreak, which will excel any that the country has ever seen, is momentarily expected.

The proposed meeting of workmen was held at the university last night, but dispersed when Cossacks appeared upon the scene.

Later in the night attempts were made to illuminate the city. Authorities feared darkness might be utilized by the strikers to start disturbances.

A searchlight was called into use to illuminate the Nevsky prospect. Bonfires were started on other streets.

These attempts fell far short of dispelling the darkness.

The situation is regarded as the gravest since the strike began.

Government Backs Down; First Time in History

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 28.—Czar Nicholas, after a lengthy conference with his ministers, issued an order to the troops to avoid firing on the strikers, unless absolutely necessary, and granting them the privilege of meeting in freedom to discuss political and economic questions.

General Trepoff, by imperial direction, today ordered the provincial governors to carry out this order, and to designate buildings for the holding of such meetings. Three have already been named in St. Petersburg.

Never before has the government so completely backed down on any question, and this change of front is taken as a concession of weakness, for the strikers and revolutionists are said to be well armed and provided with bombs and other explosives, which they have been collecting ever since the beginning of the war, much of the shortage of ammunition at the front being due to the speculations of revolutionary agents at various points along the trans-Siberian lines.

Every section of both European and Asiatic Russia seems to have caught the spirit of revolt.

From Omsk, Tomsk, and Irkutsk come reports of the tying up of railway traffic and other industries, and it is even hinted that the agitation has made great headway in the army in Manchuria despite the herculean efforts of General Linewitch to arrest its spread.

Tiflis and Batoum, in Transcaucasia, contribute their tale of riot and disorder to the enormous total that is hourly swelling.

Baku is in the hands of the strikers. Odessa has again forged to the front as a center of revolutionary sentiment, and today several clashes between gatherings of students, strikers, and revolutionists were reported, several hundred being seriously wounded on both sides. At last reports every factory in the city was shut down and the employees of the municipal departments had decided to abandon work also, leaving the city without water or light, and an easy prey to fires that are sure to be started by the mobs.

Riga is in flames, following several clashes between citizens and soldiers, and mobs are parading the streets looting and robbing on all sides.

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In Warsaw the situation is probably more serious than in any other city of the empire outside of Moscow. The city is filled with troops, and strikers are reported marching toward Warsaw from all sides ready for battle. For several weeks the government has been in fear of a general rising of the Poles, and consequently has sent every available soldier into the Polish cities.

Lodz is in a state similar to that of Warsaw, and it is believed that a clash is imminent in both cities. Warsaw is, like Moscow, almost entirely isolated by reason of a destructive fire, believed to be of incendiary origin, which destroyed the main telegraph office, cutting off all communication with St. Petersburg.

Kharkov was today the scene of another demonstration during the funerals of the victims of the recent rioting, many being wounded by the fire of the troops.

Kieff in Turmoil.

Kieff is in a turmoil, all the municipal departments being closed down and the streets crowded with unemployed men and haranguing agitators, counseling the workers to take up arms against the forces of the autocracy.

Kishinef, Kursk, Minsk, Smolensk, all add their quota to the story of disorder and bloodshed, and it is feared that the mutiny at Sevastopol has spread through all the crews of the Black sea fleet, and that the restoration of communication will bring startling tales of developments in that turbulent port.

No news further has been heard of the alleged destruction of the renamed battleship Kniaz Potemkin and the mutiny aboard the Catherine II, but there is no reason to doubt the truth of the reports, which came from apparently authentic sources.

Provisional Government

Established at Moscow

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—Late advices from Moscow, the great center of true Russian feeling, say a provisional government has been set up there by the revolutionists and striking workmen who have enrolled themselves under the revolutionary banner.

This government is said to be acting already, disregarding absolutely the imperial authority.

The city is full of troops. All communication with St. Petersburg has been severed, however.

It is believed many soldiers will follow